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THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE PAPER IN AMERICA

VOL. XXIV.

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ONE INCH will contain TWELVE lines.

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previous week.

Make all Money Orders Payable at
Chicago, Ills.—Some postmasters in the
country insist on making such payable at some
sub-station of Chicago, but we want them drawn
on the main office.

Topics Presented in This Number.

Added many dollars to his income, etc.	13
Alfalfa as a honey-plant in Colorado	8
Alsike clover—when and how to sow it	10
An apicultural treasure	13
Apiary and biography of Geo. E. Hilton	5
Bee-keeping in Texas, etc.	13
Bee-keeping with other pursuits	7
Bees wintering well	12
Convention city	4
Convention directory	12
Convention notices	13
Correspondence	8
Death of John L. Wolcott	4
Editorial buzzings	3
Fastening foundation	13
Grapes, bees and the Baltimore oriole	12
Honey and beeswax market	14
How the bees are wintering	13
Insuring and wintering bees	8
Large hives and frames	12
Letter box (as indicated below)	12
W. Addenbrooke,	Geo. McCormick,
Chas. D. Barber,	John Nebel & Son,
B. F. Carroll,	E. F. Rowe,
Walter Harmer,	C. Theilmann.
H. Hastings,	
Making hives and frames	8
Marketing of honey	8
Mortality of bees in a cellar	11
Moving bees in winter	6
Nailing frames, crates, etc.	9
Nebraska State convention	4
New Year's open door	7
North American Bee-Keepers' Society	9
Ohio State convention	4
Packing bees for winter	11
Painting bee-hives	9
Preventing queen from laying in sections	6
Queries and replies	6
Raspberries for bees	13
Results of the past season	10
Rich bee-lawsuit	4
Salutation to the New Year	4
Southeast Michigan convention	7
Temperature in a bee-cellar	12
Well provided with food	13
What ails tin?	4
White clover and basswood—Poor season	11
Winter feeding, apiarian workshop, etc.	8
World wide	3

Please to get your Neighbor who keeps
bees, to also take the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
It is now SO CHEAP that no one can afford to
do without it.



Entered at P.O. as Second-class matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Club Rates are: \$1.90 for two copies
(to the same or different post-offices); and for
THREE or more copies, 90 cents each.

The Bee Journal is sent to subscribers
until an explicit order is received by the
publishers for its discontinuance, and the
payment of all arrearages is made.

Foreign Postage.—To all countries in the
Universal Postal Union, 50 cents extra. To all
countries NOT in the Universal Postal Union,
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How to Send Money.—Remit by Express,
Post-Office Money Order, or Bank Draft on New
York or Chicago. If none of these can be had,
Register your Letter, affixing stamps both for
postage and registry, and take a receipt for it.
Money sent thus, IS AT OUR RISK; otherwise
it is not. Do not send Checks on Local Banks,
for they cost us 25 cents each, at the Banks here,
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Postage Stamps of any denomination may
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money sent us will be given on the address-label
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is a continual statement of account.

We will take Canadian paper money for
subscription or books; and Canadian postage
stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

Do not Write anything for publication on
the same sheet of paper with business matters,
unless it can be torn apart without interfering
with either part of the letter. Both may be sent
in one envelope, but must be on separate pieces
of paper.

Never Send Silver in letters. It will wear
holes in the envelope, or may be stolen.

Emerson Binders, made especially for the
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold
on the back, and make a very convenient way of
preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received.
They will be sent, postpaid, for 60 cents each.
They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

Lost Numbers.—We carefully mail the BEE
JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be
lost in the mails, we will cheerfully replace them
if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

Always Give the Name of the Post-Office
to which your paper is addressed. Your name
cannot be found on our List, unless this is done.



Issued every Wednesday by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO ILL.
At One Dollar a Year.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

We Club the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the "Bee-Keepers' Magazine" for one year for \$1.40; or with "Gleanings in Bee-Culture" for \$1.75; or with the "Apiculturist" for \$1.80; or the "Canadian Honey-Producer" for \$1.30; or all five for \$3.50.

As Bread is the Staff of Life, so is judicious advertising the staff of business! You may as reasonably expect one "good square meal" to suffice for three months, as to expect one advertisement to bring in business for that length of time! Many persons cannot remember anything longer than about seven days. To stop advertising in a dull season, is like tearing out a dam because the water is low—either plan can but result in disaster.

Enterprising queen-breeders and supply-dealers know the value of advertising "all the year round." Persistently keeping their name and business continuously before buyers, will eventually place them on the successful side, if they have a valuable article to sell.

A "sign" is a mute invitation to those who may pass a man's place of business; a "circular" will only reach the one to whom it is personally addressed; but an "advertisement" in a well-conducted and widely-circulated paper (like the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL) has an influence "far and wide;" it finds customers, and almost compels them to consider the claims of the wide-awake advertiser. To yearly advertisers the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL offers special inducements. This is just the time to make a contract for the coming year.

A Favorable Word from any of our readers, who speak from experience, has more weight with friends than anything we might say. Every one of our readers can lend us a helping hand, in this way, without much trouble, and at the same time help to scatter apicultural knowledge and promote the welfare of our pursuit.

A Valuable Book Given Away.—We have made arrangements by which we can supply the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the New York World—both weekly—for one year, for \$2.10, and present the subscriber with one of these books, bound in Leatherette Tree Calf:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—from 432 to 1887.—320 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—from before the Christian era to 1887.—Price, \$2.00.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK—a treasury of useful knowledge.—410 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

The extra 10 cents is for postage on the book, which must be selected by the subscriber at the time of sending the subscription, and cannot be afterwards exchanged.

The book selected will be mailed in a cardboard case, at the subscriber's risk; if lost it cannot be replaced. Be sure to write your name, post-office, county and State plainly, and then the risk of loss is very small. The subscriptions can commence at any time.

Remember, the amount is \$2.10 for both papers, and the Book and postage.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the beekeeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell lots of it.

Don't do it!—Notwithstanding our many cautions, some persons still persists in sending silver in letters. In nine cases out of ten it will break the envelope and be either lost or stolen. Cases come to light nearly every day, showing that silver sent in letters stops somewhere on the way. It is an invitation to the thief—a regular temptation! If you wish to safely send money, get a Post-Office Money Order, Express Order, or Bank Draft on Chicago or New York. When money is sent in either of the above-named ways, it is at our risk. In any other manner, it is at the risk of the sender.

We are sometimes asked who our authorized agents are. Every subscriber is such an agent; we have no others, and we greatly desire that each one would at least send in the name of one new subscriber with his own renewal for 1888. The next few weeks is the time to do this. We hope every subscriber will do his or her best to double our list of subscribers.

Simmins' Non-Swarming System.—We have received another shipment of these books, and have made such favorable terms, that we will now club them with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both postpaid, for \$1.25. We can supply all orders by return mail.

To Correspondents.—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We receive letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office or we will send them all to the agent.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

Photographs of Bee-Keepers.—We have purchased a lot of the "medley" gotten up by E. O. Tuttle, containing the faces of 131 representative apiarists, and a photographic sketch of each one, and will send it and the BEE JOURNAL for one year for \$1.75, or will present it free by mail to any one for a club of three subscribers and \$3.

Should any Subscriber receive this paper any longer than it is desired, or is willing to pay for it, please send us a postal card asking to have it stopped. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER LABEL.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1887 and 1888 for \$1.80, as long as we have any sets of 1887 left. There are only a few, and to get them an early application will be necessary.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

We have a few Sets of the BEE JOURNAL for the present year, and can fill orders until further notice, for all the numbers from the first of last January. New subscribers desiring these back numbers, will please to state it plainly, or they will not be sent.



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.

Vol. XXIV. Jan. 4, 1888. No. 1.

EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Past and Present mingle strangely.

While the next world borders this;
Open doors at hour of midnight
Usher in a year of bliss.

Last year's record, good and evil,
Close another page of life;
While the angels whisper promptings
For the New Year's coming strife.

Look Over last year's numbers of the BEE JOURNAL, and if any are missing, send for them at once, as we have but few left now, and they are daily becoming less.

Mr. John M. Rey, a bee-keeper of East Saginaw, Mich., has just been elected an officer by the "Knights of Honor" of that city. He will be installed to-morrow. There may he be a "RAY of light."

Mr. Jesse White, Perry, Iowa, had a letter printed on page 700 of last year. By an oversight the name "White" was omitted. Of course that was not treating him WHITE, and so we make this correction.

Only a Few complete volumes of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887 are left, and those of our new subscribers who want to secure them should send for them at once. We supply the numbers for 1887 and 1888 for \$1.75 until all of the former are gone.

The Apiculturist for January came in good time, and is as usual full of good things of interest to every apiarist. "Prevention of Increase" is the chief topic in this number, and it contains three good articles on that subject. The BEE JOURNAL and the "Apiculturist" for 1888 can be obtained for \$1.80.

To-Day we enter upon another year's work—creating another volume of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—rearing another monument to progressive apiculture!

The present issue is nearly all printed from new type, with a clean and clear face, which can easily be read, and contains some two pages more reading of matter than heretofore. It is printed on thick white paper, and is a grand improvement, as a work of art. We trust all our readers will appreciate this, and regard it as an earnest of our determination that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL shall hold its place in the front rank, as the "leader" of all apicultural publications, leaving them to FOLLOW in the path we have marked out, prepared and tried in the van-guard.

It is quite unnecessary to state that we shall in the future, as in the past, endeavor to "keep abreast of the times," and place before our readers all the new things in our ever-advancing pursuit, as soon as they come to light.

With these few words we enter upon the fifteenth year since the BEE JOURNAL came into our hands, with full confidence that our labors are fully appreciated.

500 Queries were printed and nearly 6,000 replies given to them in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL up to the end of the volume just closed. To-day we give 501 and 502, with more numerous replies than ever. We have engaged several more persons to answer the questions propounded, and their replies will appear in addition to those of former years.

Our Desk Calendar for 1888 is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar and Stand, just issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass. The calendar proper is in the form of a pad, containing 366 leaves, one for each day in the year, to be torn off daily. A portion of each leaf is left blank for memoranda, so arranged that the memorandum blank for any coming day can be turned to immediately at any time.

Beeswax and its Utilization, by Mr. J. Dennler, has been translated into the French language by Mr. J. B. Leriche. A copy is on our desk, and as soon as we can give it space, we will publish a translation of it in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Mr. Leriche is the editor of "Le Bulletin Agricole" at Amlens, France.

The Apicultural Department of the "Indiana Farmer" has passed into new hands. Our friend, G. K. Hubbard, now becomes the editor of it. The Apiary Department of the "Indiana Farmer," under the management of Mr. Dougherty, has long been a credit to the pursuit, and as Mr. Hubbard is one of the BEE JOURNAL family, we may naturally expect it to be fully as good, if not better than ever before. We wish him much success.

World Wide.—Kindly take another look at the engraving at the head of this page. It is a work of art, and tells its own story, for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to-day enjoys a reputation and influence second to none in the world of apiculture! Its weekly visits to thousands of homes all over the world is greeted with an enthusiastic WELCOME! Its apicultural instruction and record of improved methods in our pursuit have been as anxiously looked for as they have been essentially adopted by apiarists not only in every State, Territory and Province in North America—but also in Australia, Europe, Asia, and Africa!

We have adopted this design because it is so suggestive as well as comprehensive, and surely we may have a pardonable pride in its ELEGANCE. Some time since Mr. Baldridge, of St. Charles, Ills., sent us the following from a metropolitan daily paper:

It has become the custom of late for a railroad to adopt some distinctive design for posters, letter-heads, etc. Thus the Pennsylvania has its key-stone, and the Bee-Line its "honey-bee." The Lake Shore passenger department has just adopted a mail pouch as its trade-mark, emblematic of rapid transit.

This "hint" suggested to us the appropriateness of adopting the superb emblem at the head of this column.

The New Constitution and By-Laws which we presented at the late convention in this city, meets with the general approval of the "Canadian Honey Producer," but in its last issue it asks us to comment upon and discuss its merits more fully in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. We gave weeks of valuable time and very careful consideration to every point, and when it was presented to the convention we considered it as nearly perfect as we could make it. Now, if any one sees a point in it open for improvement, let it be presented, and we will cheerfully either defend it as it is, or adopt the amendment. We desire to have it fully discussed, and improvements made where possible.

Robert's Rules of Order for deliberative assemblies, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, is "a gem" in appearance, and an invaluable guide for those who are called to preside over conventions of bee-keepers and others. It has a table, covering two pages, which will aid a chairman to decide 200 questions of importance, without turning a leaf. Price 75 cents.

The Convention.—The pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings of the Union Convention in Chicago, is now published, and can be obtained at this office for 25 cents. Or bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit and Indianapolis conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

Cold Weather is reported everywhere.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

What Ails Tin? asks one of our exchanges. A California Trade Journal answers the question in this way:

Tin is now selling at higher prices than ever before. The reason for this is that a syndicate of French merchants have gained control of the tin market, and are conducting a corner in that commodity all over the world. Mr. S. Mendel represents the syndicate in New York. The combination was made in Paris last April, with a capital of about \$50,000,000. They sent their agents to the London market and bought up in spot and futures more than the estimated supply of tin in the world. Since then the price of tin has advanced from 22 to 35 cents a pound, or from \$5 to \$8 a ton, and the limit has probably not been reached. The agents have also gone to the mines in the East Indies and in China, and secured their future output. They have likewise made purchases in the New York market, and now control everything in sight.

Bee-keepers are very much interested in the market value of tin. It is extensively used for honey and wax extractors, as well as for putting up extracted honey. The advance in prices will enhance the value of these necessary articles, and our best advice is to lay in a stock of such as are needed before a further advance in price is announced.

Mr. John L. Wolcott, of Bloomington, Ills., an apiarist widely known and much respected, died at his home on Dec. 19, from a disease of the liver. A widow and seven children are left to mourn his loss. He was 79 years of age on Aug. 30, 1887. Two years ago we called upon him at his place of business in Bloomington. He was then quite unwell, and we are not surprised to hear of his death. He had been in business in that city for over forty years. The BEE JOURNAL condoles with the mourning family.

The "Rich" Lawsuit is now being appealed, but the expenses are heavy. So far they have amounted to \$468.04. To appeal the case will cost \$500 more; and in the interest of the pursuit it should be done. The Bee-Keepers' Union is now only able to offer Mr. Rich \$200 to help his appeal. Now it is a shame that with 300,000 bee-keepers in the United States, that so few are willing to join the Union to defend the pursuit against its enemies.

Last July the members voted to put the fees down to an even dollar a year, and this amendment took effect on Jan. 1, 1888. Now let us see if this will not raise at least \$1,000 so as to defend the three or four cases now on hand. We await the decisive action of bee-keepers. What say you, reader, will you not become a member?

Hilton's new pamphlet on Comb Honey Production has been reduced in price to 5 cents.

The Cranky Council in Arkansas, which has made a crusade against honey-bees, is nicely "dished up" by the "Southern Cultivator," a wide-awake farm paper. It says:

Out in Arkadelphia, Ark., the City Council lately declared bees to be a nuisance, some crank charging the bees with eating up his young ducks, as well as eating up the peaches! A fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$25, was fixed for each day the bees were left in the city after the passage of the ordinance. Mr. Z. A. Clark, an influential apiarist of that place, backed up by the National Bee-Keepers' Union, proposes to fight the case on its merits, and it is reckoned he will conquer the cranky Council.

Ireland is likely to be a prominent European topic in 1888 as in 1887. To most readers a bright article describing the Parliament as that island once possessed it, will be something acceptable. The opening article of "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for January, will give general pleasure. The House, the Halls of each House, the prominent men who figured on the floor, are all drawn graphically with pen and pencil.

Convention City.—Since it was decided that the next annual meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society should be held at Toledo, there has been several protests. Mr. J. E. Shaver, of North River, Va., on Dec. 21, 1887, writes thus:

Could not a change be made yet, and hold the next convention in Cincinnati instead of Toledo? I think it certainly should be in Cincinnati next year. Have it there, if possible.

Our only reply to this is that we will print the request, and respectfully refer it to the executive committee. Their decision must be final. We have nothing to do with the matter.

Dr. A. B. Mason, President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, is on the programme of the Southeastern Michigan Farmers' Club, for an address, at their meeting to be held at Monroe, Mich., on Jan. 19, 1888. The Doctor will be sure to put in a good word for bees and bee-keeping. He is just the man for the occasion, and will do credit to the fraternity and pursuit of apiculture.

New Catalogues for 1888 are on our desk from the following persons:

A. F. Stauffer, Sterling, Ills.—16 pages—Bees, Queens, and Bee-Keepers' Supplies in general.

P. L. Viallon, Bayou Goula, La.—24 pages—Implements in Bee-Culture, Bees, Queens, etc.

W. D. Soper (successor to A. D. D. Wood), Jackson, Mich.—2 pages—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Maine—4 pages—Bees and Queens.

Landreth's Vegetable Garden Seeds, Philadelphia, Pa.—32 pages—Garden Seeds.

Aaron Hunt, Gordon, O.—24 pages—Aplarian Supplies and "Guide to Bee-Keeping."

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Ohio State Convention.

The fifth annual Ohio State Bee-keepers' Convention will be held in the United States Hotel, on the corner of High and Town Sts., Columbus, O., on Jan. 10 and 11, 1888. An interesting programme will be arranged. Reduced rates at the hotel are \$1.50 for each person, double, or \$2.00 per day if single. There will be reduced rates of travel, particulars of which will be given later. It is desirable to know who can be present. Will you kindly notify me by postal card, at Bluffton, Ohio. The following is the programme:

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.—Reading the minutes of last meeting. Receiving members and collecting dues. Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and standing committees.

Bee conventions, how to make them a success, and their value to bee-keepers.—A. I. Root. Discussion on the Sectional Brood Chamber and its advantages.—Led by Dr. G. L. Tinker. Reversing, and has it come to stay?—C. M. Kingsbury.

TUESDAY, 1 P.M.—Discussion on Bee-keeping in connection with other pursuits.—Led by F. A. Eaton.

Bee-keeping for women.—Mrs. Jennie Culp. Bee-keeping as an exclusive pursuit.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

TUESDAY, 7 P.M.—Wood vs. tin separators: is it profitable to dispense with either?—Dr. Bessey. T-supers and other surplus arrangements in connection with bee-spaces.—E. R. Root. Discussion on, *Resolved*, That bee-keeping as a business is more profitable than farming. Opening of the question-box.—S. R. Morris.

WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M.—Extracted honey: its production, and the best method of marketing it.—Dr. A. B. Mason.

The commission man and his relation to the honey producer, as affecting the sale and price of honey.—Chas. F. Muth.

WEDNESDAY, 1 P.M.—Tiering-up: its advantages.—J. W. Newlove. Freezing bees.—C. E. Jones.

In-door vs. out-door wintering of bees, and the advantages of the former.—H. R. Boardman. Election of officers for the ensuing year.

FRANK A. EATON, Sec.

Nebraska State Convention.

The next meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on Jan. 11, 12, and 13, 1888, in Red Ribbon Hall, at Lincoln, Nebr. The Lindell Hotel will give reduced rates to members. Those who come should get a receipt from their home railroad agents on starting to Lincoln, as railroad companies require fifty receipts to entitle members to reduced rates. President Ryan requests all members to have questions ready for the first evening, so that they can be arranged in order. The programme is as follows:

What are the essential points in locating an apiary?—J. G. Hodges and J. L. Blanchard. Apiculture as a profitable and permanent occupation.—A. D. Keller and C. Coelary.

How does bee-keeping pay compared with other occupations?—R. E. Leach and J. Rodgers. How to obtain the most honey in the best marketable shape.—Mrs. J. N. Heater and M. Tower.

How much, if any, comb foundation should be used?—E. Kretschmer and E. Tower. Diseases of bees, their causes and remedies.—E. M. Hayhurst.

Is spring stimulating advisable? If so, with what?—T. L. Von Dorn and W. J. Lynch. How best to prepare honey to exhibit for sale or for show.—Mrs. J. N. Heater and E. W. Whitcomb.

Which is more profitable, comb or extracted honey?—A. Johnson and M. D. Abbott. Increase, natural or artificial?—R. V. Muir and J. F. Polk.

Should bees be frequently examined? and at what temperature should the atmosphere be?—Mrs. L. Marshall and Jas. Jardine.

Spring work with bees.—E. M. Hayhurst. Fall breeding and spring dwindling.—J. N. Heater and E. Kretschmer.

Honey-plants of Nebraska.—Professor C. E. Bessey, of the State University.

Rearing queens and clipping their wings.—J. M. Young. H. N. PATTERSON, Sec.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEO. E. HILTON'S APIARY, AND BIOGRAPHY.

The illustration in the next column shows the apiary of Mr. Geo. E. Hilton, of Fremont, Mich., which contains about 90 colonies of bees. The octagonal building in the centre is the honey house and extracting room. The little piece of walk at the right leads to the dining-room door, and the walk running to the honey-house runs close to the dwelling, which is just cut off at the right of the picture.

The tallest person in the foreground is Mr. Hilton with his favorite hiving basket in his hand. The boy at his right is his little nephew and namesake, Geo. D. Hilton, while Mrs. Hilton stands on the walk further back. A new factory now stands to the right of the buildings, at the back of the lot, and has been built since the picture was taken.

The hives are painted, and so arranged that there is first a red, then a white, then a blue one in every direction, the rows running straight east and west, and north and south; the hives facing the east.

Mr. Geo. E. Hilton is an energetic and progressive apiarist, and we present an



GEORGE E. HILTON.

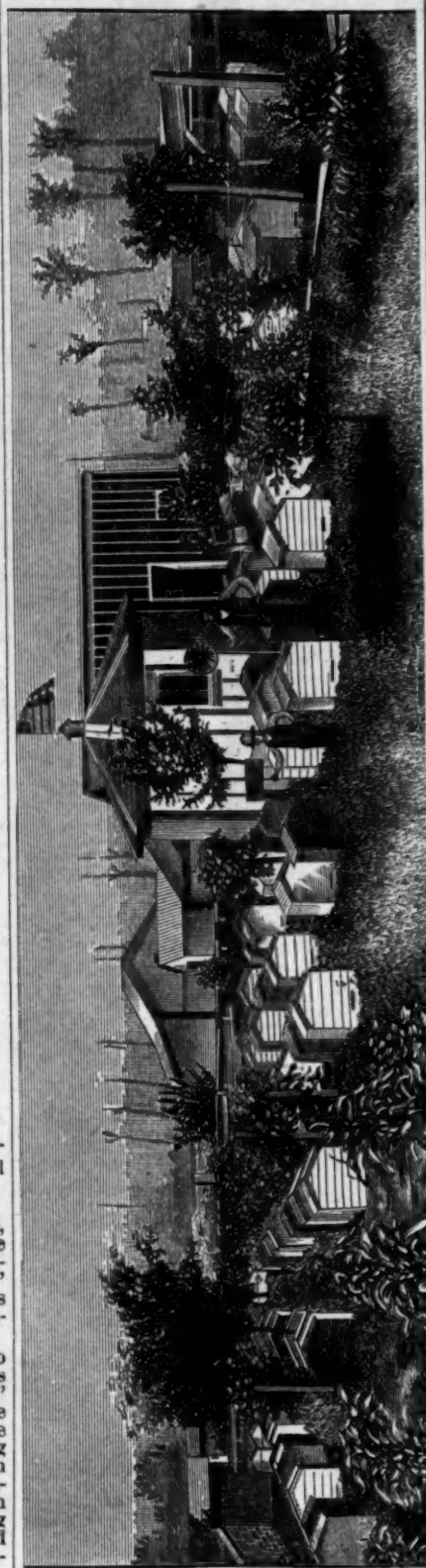
Illustration to show his personal appearance, and have secured a biographical sketch from which we extract as follows:

Mr. Geo. E. Hilton was born Aug. 25, 1846, in Bedfordshire, England, near the spot where John Bunyan wrote the world-inspiring book, "The Pilgrim's Progress," while incarcerated in Bedford jail. His parents moved to America when he was between 5 and 6 years old.

He says that he was always attracted to bees, and was never afraid of them from his earliest remembrances, and that he "lined" a bee-tree from bees working near the kitchen, when only 12 years of age, and the cutting of that tree resulted in his having all the honey he wanted for the first time in his life. He often said that when he became a man he would keep bees. He often sat by the side of an old log-gum watching the "tireless little workers," and enjoyed it much better than the sports usually indulged in by other boys.

His first colony of bees was a present from his wife; the parties of whom she bought it had another, and he bought that.

This was in the summer of 1877; the 2 were increased to 4 colonies, but being on odd sized frames they were soon transferred to



the American frame, and increased to 6 colonies; but finding too much honey along the top-bars, and learning of the Lang-

stroth frame, they were again transferred, and from that time until the present, his success has been very gratifying. His honey crop was largely in the comb, and for the past 8 years his average per colony has been about 75 pounds. The past season was the poorest one.

Mr. Hilton has a good library of books by the best authors on bee-culture, and takes nearly all the bee-periodicals. He put the first sections of comb honey on his home market which were ever seen there, and now has a large trade with surrounding towns, seldom having to ship to the large cities. He has helped many to start in the business, and Newaygo county is fast coming to the front as a honey-producing county.

A local organization called "The Fremont Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association" exists, of which Mr. Hilton is President. He has always taken great interest in convention work, believing it to be one of the best sources through which to receive and impart knowledge. He has attended the "North American" whenever it has been within his reach, and has never missed a meeting of the Michigan State Convention since his first attendance in 1881. He was elected President of that body in 1886, and re-elected in 1887.

Mr. Hilton, in the Fremont "Indicator," remarks as follows concerning East Saginaw, where the last Michigan State Convention was held:

Space will not permit me to speak of all the favors shown us while there. For cleanliness of streets East Saginaw is next to Detroit. For modern architecture in public and private buildings, taste and ornamentation, certainly she stands at the head. The newspapers, too, gave us every attention, devoting nearly a column morning and evening to the proceedings, and none but favorable comments appeared on their pages, which showed their reporters to be gentlemen in their profession, whether we deserved it or not.

The bee-keepers of Michigan will long remember their visit to East Saginaw. The address of welcome by Mayor H. M. Youmans was enough to make every one happy all through the session. But, not satisfied with this, he invited us in a body to look over the fire department. Here an alarm of fire was sounded two and a half miles away, and in the twinkling of an eye the gas lighted, the horses attached to the hose cart, the doors flew open, and away they went—the whole thing, except the muscles of the men and horses, being moved by electricity.

The Earliest January number of a bee-paper on our desk is the "Canadian Honey Producer," edited by our friend, Mr. R. F. Holtermann. Mentioning his visit to Chicago, and the late convention, he says:

It was pleasing to meet with so many bee-keepers—some old and some new faces. Thanks to Mr. Newman, the editor the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, of Chicago, the accommodation was all that could be desired. The second morning of the convention a party of us paid a flying visit to the office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, also the Museum of bee-keepers' supplies and curiosities, and went through the factory and ware-rooms of Mr. Newman's supply business. Time would not permit the party to examine all of interest to the bee-keeper and supply dealer, but we felt amply repaid in the information we gained by the inspection of the Museum. Mr. Newman was in very poor health at the time of the convention. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear that he is regaining strength.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

MOVING BEES IN WINTER.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 501.—My apiary is too near the highway, and it is desirable to move the bees a few rods. Can it be done this winter, without danger of loss when they come out for a flight in the spring?—New York.

Yes.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Yes.—JAMES HEDDON.

Yes. The loss in the spring will be insignificant.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Yes, if a board is so placed over the entrance as to make them re-mark their location.—A. B. MASON.

Yes; it can be done on any day when not extremely cold. Bees appear to mark their location during their first flight in the spring.—Mrs. L. HARRISON.

Yes. Not a bee need be lost. Remove as far as possible all familiar objects from the old location.—M. MAHIN.

Yes, I have several times moved bees in December, from 1 to 100 rods, with no bad results.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Yes, they may be moved now or in the spring, before they have had a flight, without loss from change of location.—G. L. TINKER.

Yes, if you place some obstruction leaned against the hive, over the entrance, so that they will mark their location.—H. D. CUTTING.

I should prefer to wait till spring, and then move them a few feet at a time till the new location was gained. In any other way I think that some losses must occur.—J. E. POND.

Yes, the loss would be very slight if any at all. Leaning a board against the front of each hive before the first spring flight, might assist in preventing loss.—R. L. TAYLOR.

It can be done at any time if all are moved. The danger from loss by bees losing their bearings is not so great as some think. I have quite often moved colonies only a few feet, with no bad results.—EUGENE SECOR.

I would remove them as early as January, or before they have a chance to fly much. They can be removed at any time by using broad boards to shade the entrances, and thus induce the bees to mark their new locations.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Usually there is no trouble at all in doing this. If anxious, turn the hive about and place a board against the hive so that it will lean over the entrance.—A. J. COOK.

Move them just before flying in the spring, and make their old ground look as different as possible. A board put up in front of each hive after moving will help.—C. C. MILLER.

There will be a little loss even then. When you move them, place a slanting board in front of the entrance, to show them a change of position at their exit. If there is any danger of spring dwindling, do not move them at that time. We have once suffered a severe loss for just such a reason.—DADANT & SON.

Yes, your hives can be moved back as far as you want them without any perceptible loss of bees. Several years ago I was situated exactly as you describe; my apiary was too close to the highway, and people passing were afraid of the bees. I staked off the new yard, and got everything ready so as to place the hives as nearly in their old position relative to each other as was practicable. I then had a man to help me, and each hive was borne between us so steadily that the bees were not aroused in the least. After the hives were all placed in their new location, we cleaned up the old yard of all land-marks as much as possible; and the first warm day thereafter I made some smothered fires of damp straw on the old site, and kept them going till the bees had marked their new location. Some boards or shingles were placed in front of each hive.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Yes; it will be very EASY as well as very "desirable" to move the bees during the winter repose, if they are too near the highway. It is very important that the apiary should be located at a safe distance from highways, pathways, and places where damage may result from such location; and if any others are so located, let there be no delay in making the removal. The bees will re-locate the location on their first appearance in spring, especially if a board or bough be placed over the entrance.—THE EDITOR.

PREVENTING QUEENS FROM LAYING IN SECTIONS.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 502.—If I have a prime swarm on eight standard Langstroth frames, with starters one inch wide, and transfer the supers from the old to the new hive, will a slatted break-joint honey-board keep the queen from laying eggs in the sections?—Illinois.

It will, if accurately constructed.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Yes.—Mrs. L. HARRISON.

I have never tried it, but I should think not.—A. B. MASON.

I think that it would usually, but I have not had experience.—C. C. MILLER.

Not in every case, but if they are good to work in the sections, the queen will seldom go there.—H. D. CUTTING.

It may have a tendency in that direction, but to make a sure thing, it

should be queen-excluding.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Most likely, if the supers are well filled with honey; otherwise we would advise a delay of one or two days.—DADANT & SON.

I have never tried it, but I should say that it would be doubtful, especially if starters used were comb foundation; if of comb, the queen would be less liable to go into the sections.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Sometimes yes, and sometimes no. It will depend upon your management otherwise. A queen-excluder is the only safe and sure remedy.—J. E. POND.

Usually, but not always. Why not use a queen-excluder, then assurance is made not only doubly but wholly sure.—A. J. COOK.

No, not in every case. A queen-excluding honey-board, or some comb in the brood-chamber, would be necessary in order to keep the queen out of the sections.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I should prefer, in that case, a queen-excluding honey-board. If supers were put on at once, I should fear that the queen would go into the sections.—EUGENE SECOR.

If the sections transferred from the old hive are nearly ready to seal up, it will; otherwise the queen would be almost certain to lay eggs in the sections.—C. H. DIBBERN.

That will depend upon circumstances. If there are empty combs in the super, and the flow of honey should fail for a day or two, I would expect the queen to enter it and turn it into a brood-chamber. I would prefer to wait before putting on the super, until the bees had got started below.—M. MAHIN.

The slatted break-joint honey-board always has a tendency to keep the queen below, and I have never been troubled with brood or pollen in the surplus department whether these honey-boards were made queen-excluding or not. I am wondering if your fear of getting brood in the sections under the circumstances you mention, is the result of experience or theory. I have practiced this placing over the surplus on swarms, for over 15 years, and I have never been troubled with brood in that way; and I used to do it before we had foundation to put in empty frames. At this season of the year all combs are filled with honey as fast as built, whether built from foundation or otherwise, and there is no chance for the queen to lay in them.—JAMES HEDDON.

No. The habit of bees inclines them to ascend to the highest point in the hive, and when a hive is arranged as described by you, the queen is likely to go into the surplus cases at

the start, and if she finds empty combs of the proper depth of cells for breeding, she will commence business at once, and you will see your plan defeated. Unless you use perforated zinc queen-excluders, you had better defer putting on the surplus cases from the old hive for 4 or 5 days, or until the queen has commenced laying in the newly-built combs below. After that she is not liable to leave the brood-nest with or without a honey-board, as long as she finds room to carry on house-work below.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If the supers are not put on for three days after hiving, the queen is not apt to go above the honey-board to lay eggs in the sections. A great deal depends upon the size of the brood-chamber given. If it has a capacity for less than 800 square inches of comb surface, the honey-board should certainly be queen-excluding. Queens are more apt to enter the sections just before than after swarming, if they have access to them.—G. L. TINKER.

No; it could not be depended upon to keep the queen from laying in the sections—that can be prevented by using a zinc queen-excluding honey-board. Inch starters in the brood-frames are too small to be satisfactory to the great majority of bee-keepers, who usually prefer either much larger pieces or full sheets.—THE EDITOR.

The New Year's Open Door.

MRS. A. GIDDINGS PARK.

Like one who turns some magic key

That holds from his wondering sight,

In close shut casket, the choicest gifts

Of gems and jewels bright,—

With eager hand on the portal key

Of the unknown corridor,

And the song of hope in our hearts, we stand

At the New Year's open door.

And we say: "What hast thou in trust for us

That we crave, O glad New Year?

Will your white-robed Winter, your smiling Spring,

Your rose-crowned Summer fair,

Your Autumn bright, bring joy or grief?

Hope's fulfillment, or hope deferred?"

And we eagerly listen, and anxiously seek

For some token seen or heard.

But silence alone gives answer. (Nay,

We ever would have it so.)

And nought is heard in that corridor dim

But the echoes of long-ago!

It is well. It is well that each flitting day

Reveals but its secrets alone,

And the future, though pleadingly importuned,

Withholds from each heart its own.

Ah, enough for us if duty be done

With a brave and honest heart;

Though adversity frown or prosperity smile,

To nobly perform our part.

So keep your counsel, O glad New Year,

Whether good or ill be in store;

May Heaven guide us and guard us o'er—

This we ask and we crave no more.

—The Etina.

BEE CONVENTION.

Report of the Southeastern Michigan Annual Meeting.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY A. M. GANDER.

The annual meeting of the Southeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the Supervisors' Room of the Court House at Adrian, Mich., on Dec. 15, 1887.

The meeting was called to order by President Howes. The Secretary's report was read and approved, as was also that of the Treasurer. The report of the standing committee to confer with the executive committee of the County Agricultural Society was given by Mr. D. G. Edmiston, who reported that the Apiarian Department of the premium list of the Agricultural Society had been placed in the control of the Bee-Keepers' Association, and that a fairly liberal amount had been allowed the department, which had been arranged in a suitable list for the department.

Some discussions followed the report relative to striking out the part of the foot-note referring to bee-hives, feeders, queen-cages, and to honey being produced in the county, which resulted in a motion for a committee to be appointed to revise the premium list of the department, and to make necessary arrangements with the Fair Society. It was also voted that the portion of the foot-note mentioned above should be stricken out.

The committee as above mentioned is composed of the following: H. D. Cutting, of Clinton; A. M. Gander, of Adrian; and D. G. Edmiston, of Adrian.

The annual membership fees having been raised from 25 cents to 50 cents, at the last meeting, were voted back to the former amount, and 15 members then paid their dues.

Only a partial statistical report for 1887 was secured, being as follows: Number of colonies in the spring of 1887, 307; number of colonies in the fall, 377; number of pounds of wax produced, 173; number of pounds of comb honey produced, 2,515; number of pounds of extracted honey produced, 5,405; and the average price obtained per pound, 14 cents. The average yield per colony, spring count, was 25½ pounds, and the number of queens sold was 91.

A committee of three on exhibits was then appointed, and the convention adjourned until 1 p.m.

The convention was called to order at 1 p.m., with President Howes in the chair. There was considerable dis-

cussion on the subject of producing both comb and extracted honey in the same apiary, it being generally thought that the extractor could be used to good advantage in an apiary where comb honey was produced; but not to obtain both extracted and comb honey from the same colony, at the same time.

Mr. Edmiston gave the method practiced by W. Z. Hutchinson, for getting the bees to work in surplus sections, and storing the honey in them.

Mr. Cleghorn gets the bees to enter and work in the surplus chamber, by raising a frame of brood to the surplus chamber for a short time, till the bees get well at work; then he removes the frame, extracts the honey, and returns the frame to the brood-chamber.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Samuel Stevenson, of Morenci; Vice-President, one for each county in the district of the association, as follows: Washtenaw county, Dr. C. F. Ashley, of Ypsilanti; Jackson county, Mr. F. Wilcox, of Jackson; Livingston county, F. L. Wright, of Plainfield; Hillsdale county, E. Goodrich, of Hudson; Oakland county, J. J. McWhorter, of South Lyons; Lenawee county, D. G. Edmiston, of Adrian; Wayne county, M. H. Hunt, of Bell Branch; and for Monroe county, M. Fleming, of Dundee; Secretary, A. M. Gander, of Adrian; and Treasurer, D. G. Edmiston, of Adrian, Mich.

The place for holding the next meeting was decided in favor of Jackson, and it was voted to meet jointly with the State Bee-Keepers' Society. The time for meeting of that society is to be fixed by the executive committee.

Bee-Keeping with Other Pursuits.

Mr. Deer combines poultry with bee-keeping, and find that it works very well. It keeps him busy, as there is plenty of work to do, but he can manage them quite satisfactorily. Horticulture was found to work quite well in connection with bee-keeping, if strawberries be excluded, as they ripen at the busiest time with the bees.

Wintering Bees.

Proper protection on the summer stands seemed to be the preferable way for wintering, but a proper cellar was not without its advantages. Changeable weather in the spring, after the bees are put out, was the main objection to cellar-wintering. If wintered in a cellar, the bees should be kept there as late as possible without injury to them (or as long as they can be kept quiet), to avoid chilling of the brood by early spring changes. All agreed that protection was necessary.

Mr. Edmiston and Mr. Deer favored the chaff hive, and said that bees wintered as well, or better, in them as any other way.

Mr. Stevenson gave his method of preparation for winter, which was to thoroughly protect the bees on all sides and on top by an outer box with a cover, allowing a space for dry packing-material, and fix them up early or before cold weather sets in.

The Marketing of Honey.

Mr. Deer stated that he had bought honey that was in good condition for market, and on the market in his place, at a much less price than honey could be bought of posted bee-men. He bought of store-keepers at their price, and shipped to other markets at a good profit, showing that the honey was sold by the producer at a far less price than it was worth; thus his local market was rid of the surplus honey, that the unposted bee-keeper had parted with, unconscious or regardless of its value, and at the same time it opened a way for his own product at something near its value.

Mr. Cleghorn favored the appointment of a good business man to look the markets over, and open up avenues by which the honey in the district might be disposed of. Mr. Armstrong also favored Mr. Cleghorn's idea.

Mr. Howes illustrated how certain parties, not posted, brought their honey to market, selling it at less than its value, and when asked why they sell at less than what it is worth, and told what can be obtained for such honey, seemed surprised, and want to know where they can get such prices, or its value. He also stated that such persons will not take a bee-paper and keep posted, as that would cost something, and every penny saved is so much clear gain; but they go on losing dollars and tens of dollars, all for the lack of a little extra energy, and to save the small sum that it would cost to keep posted; yet the same thing happens year after year. The opinion seemed to prevail that those interested should use every influence possible to inform and induce such parties to keep posted.

Miscellaneous Business.

The committee on exhibits then made an enumeration of the various articles on exhibition.

A vote of thanks was tendered for the use of the room in the Court House, and for janitor's services. It was voted not to hold an evening session.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Jackson, Mich., in conjunction with the State Bee-Keepers' Association.

Adrian, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEEES IN COLORADO.

Alfalfa as a Honey-Plant, the Drouth, etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY WILLIAM WILLIS.

As a partial answer to the questions of Mary A. Goodale, on page 792 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, I will give a brief sketch of my experience: In the month of June, 1876, I sent 2 colonies in box-hives without frames or comb foundation, and they filled these hives and stored 30 pounds of surplus comb honey per colony. Last June I sent 8 colonies more that had been threatening to swarm, but were too poor, and I got to this country on June 11, just as the alfalfa was getting in full bloom. I found bees working finely, and was expecting that they would soon send out several swarms; but in this I was disappointed, as I soon found that they had crowded the hive with honey so that the queen could not do her work; so the result was only 3 late swarms, and 50 lbs. per colony, of comb honey. Bees gather honey from alfalfa here, and I think they will wherever it is irrigated. We think here that we are not dependent upon the showers for our honey crop, as the best honey was gathered in June and July, before the rains began; but my bees continued to fill the sections till Oct. 10.

Montrose, Colo., Dec. 20, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Wintering Bees and Insuring them against loss by fire.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY A. C. WALDRON.

My bees are in the cellar on a platform raised about 3 feet from the cellar bottom, with the entrances wide open, and with a cover and blanket on, the same as when on the summer stands. They have natural stores, mostly gathered from fall flowers and buckwheat. I keep the temperature about 34° Fahr., as near as I can. I have a ventilator connected with the chimney, and when it is too warm I open that, and when it is cool I close it; if too warm, I put a piece of ice in the cellar. My bees are quiet, and there are but few dead ones. They do not seem to be disturbed by any one entering the cellar for vegetables, unless they are jarred.

I tried to insure my bees against loss by fire while in the cellar, but the company rejected that clause, saying that they did not insure bees. Has any one had any experience in that line? I would like to hear from some of the many bee-keepers as to their method of wintering bees. Will Mr. Powell or Mr. Lee describe their method in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL? Will the editor please give the size of the standard Langstroth brood-frame?

Buffalo, Minn.

[The size of the standard Langstroth frame is 9½x17½ inches, outside measure.—Ed.]

WINTER WORK.

Feeding in Winter—Workshop—Hives, Frames, Crates, &c.

BY GEO. A. STOCKWELL.

Very little can be done with the bees in winter, in fact nothing in zero weather, but on warm, sunny days they may be fed, if in danger of starving; and bees in-doors may be placed on out-door stands, that they may have opportunity to fly and void excreta, an act never committed in the hive by bees in health, though they may remain in confinement from November to April. A "purifying flight" is a great help.

Winter Feeding.

If feeding be necessary, place warm food in a wide-mouth bottle, tie strainer-cloth over the mouth, and invert on the top of the frames. The bees will take the food as it drips, even faster, running their tongues through the cloth. That they may have access to the full width of the mouth of the bottle, place wire cloth between the frames and the bottle. The honey, or whatever is fed, will grow lower in the bottle rapidly. The feeding must be done on warm days, and in the middle of the day an entrance feeder may be used. This permits the bees to enter from the hive, and excludes outside bees.

Making Hives and Frames.

This is all that can be done with the bees themselves, but there is a great variety of other work in their behalf that can be, and ought to be done now. One of the attendant attractions of bee-keeping is its mechanical requirements.

Implanted and firmly rooted in many a Yankee is the desire to whittle, to play with sharp-edged tools, to spoil good lumber, "to make something." To such persons bee-keeping is adapted. The making of hives and frames, and a dozen other things needed in

the apiary, is simply pastime. Hives and frames may be bought in the flat, but their nailing is recreation. What man with a mechanical twist in his mind, does not like to drive nails, especially the clean, cleaving, clinching wire nails? With the hives and frames in holders, how merrily the bee-keeper sends them home (to the tune of a whistled melody) with a hammer of the right "heft!"

Aplarian Work-Shop.

The bee-keeper's work-shop is an institution by itself. Let us suppose that it is down under somewhere in a sheltered, cosy nook; that there is a good stove in it, or better, a big chimney with wide fire-place mouth. What a place to work, to whittle and to whistle, to sing the song of the saw, and to make that measured rub-a-dub with the playful hammer! And what satisfaction there is in the possession of a few good tools kept bright and sharp! If every farmer's boy had a place like this to attract his wandering wits, he would be less eager to fly to the city.

But there are 50 colonies of bees out in the orchard snugly packed in sawdust, and tucked in by a snow comforter. In May or June they will swarm, and 50 hives must be ready. No time then to hunt up a hive. As soon as spring has come to stay, place the empty hives where they are to stand, each with full equipment.

Painting the Hives.

The hives should be painted. We depend upon the eye for a great deal of enjoyment. Get a pot of red paint, and a pot of white paint. After one hive is painted red, pour in enough white to fill the red pot again. The next hive will be a little lighter, and by the time the paint is all used, the last hive will be nearly white. Any man with an appreciative eye will say that the row of hives from bright red to white is an attractive feature in the landscape. Many a man will say, "I have not time for such nonsense," but he ought to have time to paint his hives, and it costs no more time or money to make hives attractive. If it should cost a little more, it pays—it pays to make things cheerful. I believe it pays to paint a hive two colors, if the bee-keeper wishes to sell bees—if he wishes to interest others in apiculture. Bright colored hives will win a customer where the old weather-stained boxes will make no impression.

Nailing Frames, Crates, etc.

The 50 new hives must have 10 frames each, or 500 in all. With a nailing block, a man may nail two a minute. Then they must be wired, and then the foundation put in—500 sheets—a hundred pounds. No small

job is either, but only play in the sunny work-shop. If comb honey is the object, 50 crates will be required; a hundred had better be on hand, and 300 separators; or you may use wide frames, 6 in a hive, or 300 in all. Then the section boxes—1,500 for the first honey catch, in each of which is a starter, or a full sheet of foundation.

All this appears to provide for a mountain of work, but it is merely by-play between chores—between milking and feeding times.—*Country Gent.*

N. A. B. K. SOCIETY.

Some Opinions of its President on Several Subjects.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY DR. A. B. MASON.

Mr. C. F. Muth, on page 787 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, says that he is "sorry that Toledo was selected for the next place of meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, and not Cincinnati." Such an expression would naturally be expected from a selfish person, but we all know that Mr. Muth does not belong to that class. He has the interest of the Society at heart, and had I known as much of the matter at the time Toledo was selected, as I do now, I should have worked hard, if necessary, to have had Columbus, O., selected. I did not make the motion, or even invite the Society, to meet here, but was certainly in favor of it, believing it to be the most acceptable place for those usually in attendance, being as it is midway between the East and the West, and very convenient for Canadian delegates.

As to the time, I was not aware of the time and place of holding the Ohio Centennial Exposition next year. It is to be held at Columbus, commencing Sept. 4, and continuing until Oct. 19, making 40 days, and not at Cincinnati, as would seem to be indicated by Mr. Muth; and I believe there are to be reduced railroad rates on all articles intended for the Exposition, for three months previous to Sept. 4, the time of the beginning of the Exposition, and I presume there will be reduced passenger rates on most, if not all railroads in the United States and Canada during the forty days of the Exposition, and for several days previous to and after, so that it will probably be cheaper to get a railroad ticket to Columbus and return, than it would be to Toledo and return, except for those living near Toledo; and notwithstanding my desire to have the meeting here, I am decidedly in favor, if it is possible to make the change, to have it held at Columbus during the Centennial Exposition.

Cincinnati is 116 miles, and Toledo 124 miles from Columbus, and as a larger number of bee-keepers attend the annual convention from the North than from the South, it seems to me that Toledo, at any time, is a more desirable place to meet than at Cincinnati, and especially so for those wishing to attend the Centennial Exposition; but if it can be changed, it will be better for all except those living near Toledo who do not care to visit the Centennial, for reduced rates can be taken advantage of to a greater extent than was possible to the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and it is hardly probable that reduced rates can be had for Toledo.

It is not probable that any plan could be suggested for making the change, that would meet with universal approval, but I would suggest that we vote upon the matter, and that each member of the Society be requested to send a postal card to the President or Secretary, giving his vote for or against the change.

The only ones that can have a "reasonable excuse" against the change, except as above stated, will be the Michigan and Canadian members, and we all know they are wide-awake and always in favor of "good thing" when they see it.

The New Constitution and By-Laws.

I have this morning re-read for the third time the "Constitution and By-Laws" that the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL presented to the convention at Chicago last November, with which to organize "The Inter-National American Bee-Association;" and each time I read it I was more and more thoroughly surprised that the committee to which it was referred, on my motion, composed as it was of such men as Prof. Cook, W. Z. Hutchinson, and A. I. Root, should "recommend that the consideration of the matter be postponed for one year."

I will admit that I have always been opposed to the converting of the present organization into one composed of delegates from "affiliated local associations," for fear it could not be made a success; but had I read what Mr. Newman had prepared, and which was referred to the above committee, I should, with some slight alterations, have moved its adoption. It seems to me that to have adopted it would have been making quite a step towards a thorough organization of the bee-keepers of the Continent, and I hope that this or some similar plan will be adopted at the next meeting.

Auburndale, Ohio.

[We think that the change suggested can very easily be made, and it should be done. The Executive Committee

should confer by letter, and, if they deem the change desirable, they have full power under the Constitution to make it, and the members of the Society will thank them for doing their duty promptly and efficiently.

As to the new Constitution and By-Laws we presented at the Convention, nothing will be lost by a full discussion of each important feature before its adoption.—Ed.]

THE PAST SEASON.

Results of the Year in an Apiary of 50 Colonies.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY J. F. LATHAM.

In the spring of 1887 I had 50 colonies of flying bees, the number of colonies that I put into winter quarters the fall previous. After they had become well advanced in brood-rearing, 2 colonies became queenless, and their bees and brood were given to other colonies. I sold 2 colonies, leaving 46 with which to commence the season's operations.

For a week after the willow bloom had become abundant, my bees never displayed more energy in building up. Inclement weather followed, and its consequent, dwindling. Soft maples yielded considerable nectar, and the bees worked on their bloom quite freely; but the apple bloom was a failure, its nectar being absorbed by a ten-days' rain-storm. As there is but little bloom during the interval from fruit-bloom to that of wild raspberries and white clover, constant nursing was required to get the bees in proper condition for the surplus season of about 35 days, which is about the average length in this vicinity.

A week of very fine weather during the first part of June inaugurated swarming with a rush; but a week of cold rain following, put a "dampener" on active operations for awhile; then followed intervals of rain and sunshine, until July 7, when swarming closed with 13 new colonies from 18 swarms, thus increasing my apiary to 59 colonies.

During the remainder of July the rainy weather retarded the storing of surplus, but 5 of the new colonies stored sufficient honey for winter use. By Aug. 20, I had removed the surplus fixtures. The fall bloom was abundant, and the weather was favorable, so that all of the colonies, with the aid of a distribution of 275 pounds of granulated sugar made into syrup, obtained enough for winter stores.

I have sold, so far, 753 pounds of honey in the comb, and have, at a safe estimate, 500 pounds on hand; not a very favorable showing in favor of a "specialty" in bee-keeping, with the production of "comb honey" for a basis. About 500 sections of my crop this year was filled and finished to the perfection desirable in a first-class article; the balance of the sections will weigh about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound each.

I have now 59 colonies packed on the summer stands for wintering, and, from outward appearance, they are enjoying the quietude desirable for safety.

Cumberland, Me., Dec. 19, 1887.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

Directing When and How to Sow the Seed.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY M. M. BALDRIDGE.

The time is close at hand when honey-producers should see to it that their neighborhoods are supplied with the seed of Alsike clover—the best honey-plant, on many accounts, now known



ALSIKE CLOVER.

in the United States. The following has just been received by the writer from a honey-producer near Terre Haute, Ind.:

"Having read several articles from your pen in regard to Alsike clover, I now desire to ask you for some advice. I have now located my apiary of 96 colonies upon a 30-acre farm, close to the limits of this city. Some 10 acres of this land were seeded down two years ago the coming spring, with timothy and red clover. The crop

then growing was oats, and the summer being dry, the grass seed did not make a good catch. It was, therefore, re-seeded last spring with timothy and red clover, where necessary, and a pretty fair crop of hay was secured; but, in many places, owing to the severe drouth, the grass is once more badly injured. In general, however, the seeding is in good condition. Now I wish to seed this land with Alsike clover. Would it do to sow the Alsike upon it, and without any special preparation, say in February? If so, how much seed would you advise to the acre?"

In reply I would say, that no special preparation of the land is necessary for Alsike. Yes, sow the Alsike in February, or at any other time the present winter, or very early in the spring. The snow and spring rains will then drive the Alsike seed into the ground, and will insure its certain and early germination. And, besides, you will stand a good chance to get more or less honey from the Alsike blossoms the present year.

Two pounds of the Alsike seed will be plenty for an acre when thus mixed with red clover and timothy—and this is the proper way to grow Alsike successfully in a climate subject to drouth. The red clover is needed for shade during a dry spell of weather, and the timothy is also needed to hold it up and away from the ground. When thus grown, the Alsike will grow and produce honey in case the red clover grows. If wanted for seed, never mind the timothy nor the red clover. If wanted free from timothy seed, you can cradle off the heads of the timothy before you cut the Alsike, and this will secure that result.

It is not very generally known that pastures and meadows can be supplied with Alsike, at pleasure, but such is the fact. And a very good time to seed them is also in July or August. If we then have plenty of rain, the Alsike will make such a growth during the autumn, as to insure a crop of both hay and honey the following season.

It will pay honey-producers generally, wherever red clover and timothy can be grown, to give Alsike clover a thorough and immediate trial as herein indicated. And whether you have or have not land of your own to give it a trial upon, it will also pay you handsomely to induce all your neighbors, within bee-flight of your apiary, to give it a trial for simply its hay and pasture. One of the very best and most successful ways to do this is to place the "Alsike Clover Leaflets" in their hands, so they can acquaint themselves with its value to them as a hay and pasture plant. The Leaflets are by no means expensive, and they can be

had at the office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Please give them a trial. St. Charles, 8 Ills.

PACKING BEES.

Some Practical Advantages of the System.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY SAMUEL RAU.

On page 788 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, is an article on the above subject by Mr. J. A. Buchanan, with which I cannot quite agree. This may not seem altogether strange, as we have long since heard that doctors will disagree.

Mr. B. commences by asking, "What is there in the idea of packing bees for winter?" and says that he voices the answers of a great many bee-keepers in his locality when he says, "Nothing at all." Astonishing revelation!

Then to clinch the argument on both sides of the problem, he asks: Why is it that we see, after a terrible, long, cold winter, so many reports like the following? "I put a splendid apiary into winter quarters; the hives were thoroughly packed after the most approved manner, but there are only a few feeble colonies left to tell the story;" and thereupon concludes within himself that, "when I see such frequent reports like the above, it is 'giving away' the packing system without reserve."

He then attempts to account for the bees dying in packed hives, during long and severe winters, by saying that the sun cannot revive them sufficiently during "let up" weather to make cleansing flights. Well, that would depend upon how much of a "let up" there was, whether bees in a packed hive could make a cleansing flight or not.

I do not want my bees to fly out every time a little sunshine strikes the hives, or I might get too much of a good thing; and just here is where the packing serves a good purpose—there is a more uniform temperature in a packed hive, independent of surrounding circumstances. But, if my bees are very much in need of a cleansing flight, I remove the covers, during "let up" weather, and allow the sun to shine upon them, and I assure you that they wake up soon enough for all practical purposes.

Bees in a single-walled hive must consume more food to enable them to keep up enough animal heat to keep from perishing in severe weather, and consequently they need more cleansing flights. Then if Old Sol's smiles are too long deferred, it plays sad havoc with the poor bees that are domiciled

with but $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch between them and Boreas' chilling frowns.

It seems to me that it would be just as reasonable to argue that a house without lining would be as comfortable during winter in our climate, as one that was duly lathed and plastered, because perchance a few rays of the sun would have a more animating influence upon it than if the walls were thicker. But I think that most reasoning people would at once conclude that the cold would influence it as readily, and as there would be a great preponderance of cold weather, the bad results would out-weigh the good a thousand fold.

I think that it is not best to jump so suddenly into extreme conclusions, if disaster has at times befallen bees in our extreme climate, that were duly packed, for there are other factors than this one of packing, in the wintering problem, which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

I have had all the experience that I want, in trying to winter bees in single-walled hives. I have lost hundreds of dollars worth of precious bees in that way, and I want "no more in mine," of that thing. More than 20 years of sad experience in that line, confirms me in the belief that trying to winter bees, unprotected, on the summer stands, is no paying business in this section of the country, to say the best for it.

I want the brood-chamber contracted according to the size of the colony, with a Hill's device and a good cushion on top, and 3 or 4 inches of good, dry packing around the outside of the hive, using an outer case for that purpose, with a water-proof roof and a proper entrance; then, for some reason or other, I can sleep much better at night, when the cold winds howl about my windows, and the mercury goes below zero. More than that, I want the packing left on until warm weather has come to stay, which is about the time I begin to think of making preparations for putting on the surplus arrangements.

After several years' experience, I find that spring packing serves a very useful purpose during brood-rearing, and I believe that Mr. Hutchinson is right in recommending spring packing for colonies that have been wintered in the cellar. It makes a good deal of labor, but it will pay well in dollars and cents for the time spent. Our changeable climate often seriously interferes with successful brood-rearing, but by this kind of protection we can, in a measure, counteract these untoward circumstances; and more, where this is done there will be less occasion to talk about spring dwindling.

Columbiana, 6 Ohio.

BEE CELLAR.

Great Mortality among Bees. What is the cause of it?

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY A. PINKERTON.

I put 156 colonies into the cellar last winter, and I think that I carried out between 2 and 3 bushels of dead bees during the winter and spring. Some of the hives seemed to have ten times as many dead bees in front of them as others. Will some one please tell me the cause for this great mortality of bees in my cellar?

I will give a description of my bee-cellar: The size is 17x24 feet, and 7 feet high. It is divided into three rooms, with building paper, but I leave the doors open between them, except when I am carrying bees in and out. I have one under-ground ventilator entering the south room; it is made of 4-inch tiling. Each of the two north rooms has a ventilator put in through the window; these are made of boards, and are 4 inches square inside. Then there is one of the same kind on the east side. I put one down on the outside, with an elbow on it, and run it under the wall; it comes about 4 feet inside the wall in the bottom of the cellar. In very cold weather I partly close, and sometimes entirely close, both of the north ventilators, but leave the others open. The mercury ranges from 38° to 54°, but generally it is about 44°. Is such ventilation injurious to bees if the cellar is kept at the right temperature? I have 122 colonies in the cellar now, that I put in on Nov. 17 and 18. They are very quiet, but there are many dead bees in front of some of the hives.

Marshalltown, 9 Iowa.

[No; such ventilation ought not to be injurious to the bees.—Ed.]

POOR SEASON.

White Clover Killed and Basswood Becoming Scarce.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY L. G. REED.

My 45 colonies of bees are packed on the summer stands. My surplus for the past season was 237 pounds from 37 colonies, spring count; the poorest season ever known in this section; but my enthusiasm is not chilled any yet, and I shall try and make up next season what I have lost this season; although I do not look for big results any more in this vicinity, until there is a change in the climate. The long, dry summer and cold, snowless winters

have nearly annihilated the white clover; this being our main source for surplus honey.

There used to be large quantities of basswood abounding on the bottoms of our streams, but that is a thing of the past, and what little there is left does not seem to yield any nectar, for I have watched them closely for the past five years, during its bloom, and I have not found bees working on it to any extent during that time. I can well remember, when a boy, of going among the basswood and finding them just roaring or swarming with bees.

I am well satisfied that our farmers ought to take hold of this thing, and plant for honey, the same as for other crops, and thus make bee-keeping much more profitable.

Kent, O., Dec. 24, 1887.

BEES AND GRAPES.

The Grape Industry in Ohio, and the Baltimore Oriole.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. A. ADAMS.

One can but laugh at the poor old man, mentioned on page 803 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, who "lost the entire products for two years of fifty vines taken by the bees!" and who conceived "that the entire grape industry has been almost entirely killed in Ohio" by the bees. We must laugh, for we cannot help it. Such credulity, such alarm, and such a mighty crop of grapes! Fifty vines! Now the bees must go!

I wonder what the writer of the above quotations would think, if he were to be taken into a township east of Cleveland, in which are more than 2,000 acres of grapes being planted. South of here, on the Maumee river, is one farm that has 20 acres; another that has 12, and dozens that have from 1 to 6 acres; and then the islands near Sandusky, O., send grapes to Toledo every fall by the steamboat load.

The Ohio State Horticultural Society has just held its annual meeting at Toledo. The opinions of such observers as Geo. W. Campbell, the Secretary, and other close observers, was declared to be, that the "Baltimore oriole" is the "chap" that opens the most of the grapes, doing it before such wiseacres, as the Iowa man, are out of bed.

I have a little vineyard of about an acre, and though there were 50 colonies of bees within 20 rods of it, they opened not a grape, nor troubled me in the least. The oriole had begun its work before I began picking, and of course the bees followed it. But the

oriole disappeared as soon as picking commenced, and I sold over a ton of grapes from the vineyard.

That does not look as if the industry was destroyed, or even injured by my neighbor's bees. Do send the Iowa man the facts, before he gets himself into a world of trouble, for not using his eyes before he "jumped."

Perrysburg, Ohio.

[Quite often the "ignorant ranting" of such scribblers as the one referred to by us on page 803, gets men into trouble. Such stupid "blunders" have made whole cities blaze from the torch, have put men and women to the "rack," have set armies to fighting, and have often done untold mischief. It is deplorable, that under the full blaze of the light of a nearly-completed "nineteenth century," such opinions and advice should find place in a public journal. The *Messenger* should take care and see that its "advice" is not "carried out," or there may be more "trouble" for it than it expects.—Ed.]

HIVES AND FRAMES.

Points in Favor of the Large Hives and Frames.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY A. L. LEACH.

Mr. J. M. Hambaugh, in his article on page 804 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, makes some points in regard to large frames, to which I wish to add a little. Large hives and frames have their advantages over small ones, in most good honey-producing localities. I have been able to get larger returns from them, and with less labor.

In Mr. Quinby's book, in 1865, he referred to large hives, non-swarmers, etc. In 1883 I made four different sizes of frames from the Langstroth size up to 9½x20½, of which size I can use the same number as of the standard Langstroth, without getting too much stores lodged in the brood-nest, in the way I use them. I like this one better than a deep, square frame which I have used in the same yard, and which is of about the same capacity.

I also think that the sectional brood-chamber is a good small-frame hive, which I believe will be best in some localities, especially where one gets his returns from a large number of colonies.

In reply to a question which appeared in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL about last February, in regard to non-

swarming hives, Dr. Miller said that it was for me to demonstrate. I am not quite ready to say that I have found it, but I expect to do so soon. No doubt there are many who would like to know the advantages they have missed by not knowing all they could do with a large frame. Let us hear more from those using large brood-chambers.

Dwight, Ills.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1888. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
Jan. 7.—Susquehanna County, at New Milford, Pa.
H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
Jan. 10.—Cortland Union, at Cortland, N. Y.
R. L. Weaver, Sec., Dryden, N. Y.
Jan. 10, 11.—Ontario, at Woodstock, Ont.
W. Couze, Sec.
Jan. 10, 11.—Ohio State, at Columbus, Ohio.
Frank A. Eaton, Sec., Bluffton, O.
Jan. 11.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.
Henry Patterson, Sec., Humboldt, Nebr.
Jan. 17, 18.—N.W. Ills. & S.W. Wis., at Rockford, Ill.
D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
Jan. 18, 19.—Vermont State, at Burlington, Vt.
R. H. Holmes, Sec., Shoreham, Vt.
Jan. 17-19.—New York State, at Utica, N. Y.
G. H. Knickerbocker, Sec., Pine Plains, N. Y.
Jan. 20.—Haldimand, at Cayuga, Ontario.
E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.
Jan. 25, 26.—N. E. Ohio, Northern Pa. and W. New York, at Meadville, Pa.
C. H. Coon, Sec., New Lyme, O.
Apr. 24.—Des Moines County, at Burlington, Iowa.
John Nau, Sec., Middletown, Iowa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Bees Wintering Well.—Chas. D. Barber, Stockton, 9 N. Y., on Dec. 22, 1887, writes:

My bees are wintering well, and have plenty of honey. I have them in the cellar, and a few bees crawled out of the hives and sipped some cider for 3 or 4 days.

Temperature in a Bee-Cellar.
—H. Hastings, Willapa, 9 Wash. Ter., on Dec. 14, 1887, writes:

Bees did splendidly here the latter part of the season, several of my colonies storing over 100 pounds of honey in the sections, and nearly all have stored honey since July. They have plenty of stores for winter. I have 57 colonies in a bee-house, double-walled and packed with sawdust, and it is too warm for the bees. It is difficult to keep the temperature below 50° above zero. I open the door every evening and leave it open all night, and in the morning the temperature is about 45°. The weather is so warm that it is difficult to keep the tempera-

ture low enough. Every evening I find it 50°, and sometimes above that. I have the house well ventilated, but the weather is so warm that it is difficult to control the temperature. What shall I do? I think I will put the bees out, if the weather does not change soon.

[Either the cellar may be cooled by placing some ice in it, or the bees may be placed on the summer stands.—ED.]

Added many Dollars to his Income, etc.—C. Theilmann, Theilmanton, Minn., on Dec. 19, 1887, writes thus, when renewing his subscription for 1888:

I never paid a dollar more cheerfully, as you have put many dollars into my pocket, by advising bee-keepers to wait for good prices for the past crop. I would probably have sold one-half of my crop at about 12½ cents per pound, but I held it, on the strength of your advice, and sold it for from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Please accept my thanks.

So far we have had nice weather, excepting a couple of cold spells, with 33° below zero on one of them, and about 4 inches of snow; but the last 24 hours it has been snowing, and is still at it. The snow is about one foot deep, and 28° above zero.

An Apicultural Treasure.—Geo. McCormick, Russell, Iowa, on Dec. 26, 1887, says:

I disposed of my bees two years ago, but I cannot afford to do without the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Its attractive and convenient form, its able editorials, and its vigorous defense of bee-keeping against the enemy, together with the masterly discussions of its excellent correspondents, all go to make up a paper that is a treasure to progressive apiarists, and can be read with profit by all lovers of progress.

How the Bees are Wintering.—John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo., on Dec. 28, 1887, writes:

At this date our bees are quietly resting in the cellar; they seem to be in almost a dormant state. The temperature in the cellar has ranged from 35° to 40° in the past two weeks; the temperature out-doors this morning is 6° below zero. The mercury fell 40° in 12 hours. We think that bees wintering in the cellar will get through this winter in a fair condition. The past season has been so poor that bees did not make enough to winter on,

especially to winter out-of-doors, with so few bees and insufficient stores, in which condition all the colonies were, that were not heavily fed during August.

Fully three-fourths of the bees in this county died during October and November, long before cold weather began. When inquiry is made now as to how the bees were getting along the last time when examined, we get the pitiful answer that they are all dead—starved! With a great deal of extra work and feeding we have now 200 colonies (100 in each cellar) wintering, that we think will come out in the spring in good condition. Has the loss in bees been as great everywhere? Will bee-keepers, when sending a report, also please state about what the losses of bees are in their vicinity?

Well Provided with Food.

W. Addenbrooke, North Prairie, Wis., on Dec. 29, 1887, writes:

I wintered 130 colonies without the loss of a single colony, and in the spring I sold 22 colonies, which left 108. These I increased to 120, which are now wintering in the cellar, all well provided with stores from buckwheat. They were only able to make a fair living until buckwheat blossomed, so that alone saved me a large amount of feeding. My bees stored only 200 pounds of white clover honey in sections. I hope for a better season the coming year.

Fastening Foundation.

E. F. Rowe, Granite Falls, Minn., on Dec. 23, 1887, writes:

To fasten foundation in sections I cut it the size wanted, fold the section, place the foundation in it from left to right about ¼-inch beyond the saw cut, and hold it firmly with the left hand. I fasten it with a putty chisel, or any round, smooth instrument dipped into a saucer of extracted honey, and rub lightly at first over the foundation, and increase the pressure, rubbing the foundation down, up to and a little beyond the saw cut. I then bend the foundation to an upright position. I think this way is as quick, and will give as satisfactory results as any.

Raspberries for Bees.

Walter Harmer, Manistee, Mich., writes:

In reply to the query of C. A. Bunch about raspberries, on page 735 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1887, I would say that I have cultivated the "Philadelphia" for about 5 years, and they have only winter-killed a little one winter,

and that was the last one. It is a large purple berry when well ripened, and for a local market I think it cannot be surpassed. Bees work on them in season, and by placing the hives between them on low stands, they afford considerable shade.

Bee-Keeping in Texas, etc.

B. F. Carroll, Dresden, Texas, on Dec. 20, 1887, writes:

Last year the drouth cut short all crops, but we got half a crop of honey, and bees went into winter in good condition. In April I had 50 full colonies of pure Cyprian bees, and as it was very dry, I fed a barrel of sugar. The drouth continued until Aug. 27, when the great flood of 18 inches of water fell in eight hours. By this time my bees were very weak, many queenless, no drones, and not 5 pounds of honey per colony. Many colonies dwindled away, and now I have 30 colonies.

I sold 4 colonies for \$40, and for 10 queens, \$10. I fed 300 pounds of sugar at 7 cents a pound, \$21, and I will have to feed 300 pounds more as soon as Jan. 15. Corn averaged 10 bushels per acre; wheat 5 bushels; oats 10 bushels, and cotton one-sixth of a bale. I have lived here for 40 years, and this year has been nearer a complete failure than any other. It will be "nip and tuck" for many of us farmers to make another crop.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Des Moines County Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting on April 24, 1888, at Burlington, Iowa. JOHN NAU, Sec.

The annual convention of the Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Van Ness House, in Burlington, Vt., on the Jan. 18 and 19, 1888. R. H. HOLMES, Sec.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock, Ontario, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 10 and 11, 1888. W. COOPER, Sec.

The Hardin County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House in Eldora, Iowa, on the second Saturday in each month, at noon (12 o'clock), until further notice. J. W. BUCHANAN, Sec.

The Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual meeting at Cortland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1888, for the election of officers and to transact such business as may come before the meeting. All bee-keepers are invited. R. L. WEAVER, Sec.

The Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at New Milford, Pa., on Jan. 7, 1888. Subjects for discussion: "The Best Way to Prevent Swarming," and "Is it Advisable to Italianize Colonies?" All bee-keepers are cordially invited. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southeastern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in G. A. E. Hall, corner of State & North Main Sts., in Rockford, Ill., on Jan. 17 and 18, 1888. Dr. Miller will be present, and a good programme is in course of preparation. D. A. FULLER, Sec.

The Northeastern Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its ninth annual convention in the Commercial House Parlor, in Meadville, Penn., on Wednesday and Thursday, January 25 and 26, 1888. Reduced hotel rates have been secured. C. H. COON, Sec.

Business Notices.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the **American Bee Journal** one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

Price of both. Club	
The American Bee Journal	1.00..
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	2.00.. 1.75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine	1.50.. 1.40
Bee-Keepers' Guide	1.50.. 1.40
The Apiculturist	2.00.. 1.80
Canadian Bee Journal	2.00.. 1.80
Canadian Honey Producer	1.40.. 1.30
The 7 above-named papers	5.40.. 5.50
and Cook's Manual	2.25.. 2.00
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2.00.. 1.75
Blinder for Am. Bee Journal	1.60.. 1.50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3.00.. 2.00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2.25.. 2.10
Farmer's Account Book	4.00.. 2.20
Simmons' Non-Swarming	1.50.. 1.25
Western World Guide	1.50.. 1.30
Heddon's book, "Success"	1.50.. 1.40
A Year Among the Bees	1.75.. 1.50
Convention Hand-Book	1.50.. 1.30
Weekly Inter-Ocean	2.00.. 1.75
Iowa Homestead	2.00.. 1.90

One yearly subscription for the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** must be ordered with each paper or book, in order to take advantage of the prices named in the last column.

We pay 20 cents per pound, delivered here, for good Yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

We Supply Chapman Honey-Plant seed at the following prices: One ounce, 40 cts; 4 ounces, \$1; 1/2 pound, \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3. One pound of seed is sufficient for half an acre, if properly thinned out and re-set.

Sweet Clover, (*Melilotus alba*), furnishes the most reliable crop of honey from July until frost, and at the same time it furnishes the most delicious honey, light in color, and thick in body. It may be sown in waste places, fence corners, or on the roadside, at any time of the year.

Sow two years running, on the same land, and the honey crop will be without intermission. Money invested in Sweet Clover Seed will prove a good investment. The Seed may be obtained at this office at the following prices: \$8.00 per bushel (60 lbs.); \$1.75 per peck, or 20 cents per pound.

Yucca Brushes are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4 1/4 inches.—We have now gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lb. sections 18@20c.; 2-lbs., 16@18c.; dark 1-lb. 17@18c.; 2-lbs. 15@16c. Extracted, firm at 7@10c., depending upon the quality, and style of package. Dark, 2 or 3 cts. below above quotations. Receipts light and demand fair.

BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Dec. 20. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Prices range from 19@20c. for best grades, with light demand; 2-lb. sections, 15@16c. Dark is not wanted. Extracted is steady at 7@10c., according to style of package.

BEESWAX.—20@23c. R. A. BURNETT,
Dec. 7. 161 South Water St.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white in 1-lb. sections, 19@20c. Extracted, 11@12c. Demand brisk.

BEESWAX.—21@23c.
Dec. 15. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lb. sections sell at 19@20 cts. Extracted, 7@9c. Demand small.

BEESWAX.—22@25c.
Dec. 15. A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, 16@19c.; the same in 2-lbs., 14@16c.; buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c. Off grades 1@2c. per lb. less. White extracted, 8@9c. Market dull.

BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Dec. 20. McCaul & Hildreth Bros.,
28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote: Choice white 1-lb., 18@20c.; dark, 16@18c.; choice white 2-lbs., 15c.; dark, 15 to 16c. Extracted, white, in 60-lb. tin cans, 9c.; in barrels, 8c.; dark, in barrels, 5@6c. California 2-lb. white comb, 18c.; dark, 16c. Extracted, white, in 60-lb. cans, 8@9c.; amber, 8c.

BEESWAX.—No. 1, 20c.; No. 2, 18@18c.
Dec. 18. CLEMONS, CLON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 18@20c.; latter price for choice white clover in good condition. Strained, in barrels, 5@6c. Extra fancy, of bright color and in No. 1 packages, 3-cent advance on above. Extracted, in 60-lb. cans, 7@8c.; in 12-cans, 7 to 8c. Short crop indicates further advance in prices.

BEESWAX.—20c. for prime.
Dec. 19. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 4@9c. per lb. Choice comb, 16@20c., in the jobbing way. The demand for extracted exceeds arrivals, and for comb the demand is tame.

BEESWAX.—Demand good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Dec. 12. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17@19c.; fancy 2-lbs., 14@16c. Lower grades 1@2c. per lb. less. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c. Extracted, white, 8@10c.; buckwheat, 6@7c.

Demand has slackened some, and to make sales we must shade above prices. About Jan. 15 we expect a more active demand.

Dec. 31. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 123 Water St

PHILADELPHIA.

HONEY.—Fancy white 1-lb., 18@19c.; fair 1-lb. 17c.; dark 1-lb. are slow sale at 14@15c.; fancy 2-lbs., white, 15@16c.; buckwheat fancy 1-lb., 13@14 cts.; common, 12c. Prices tend downward.

BEESWAX.—23@24c.
Dec. 11. ARTHUR TODD, 2122 N. Front St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice white 1-lb., 20c.; fair, 19@22c.; 2-lbs., 18@19c.; 3-lbs., 16@18c. White extracted in kegs or half-barrels, 9@9 1/2c.; in pails or cans, 8 1/2 to 10c.; amber, in 1/2-barrels, 9@9 1/2c.; dark in kegs and barrels, 7@7 1/2c. Demand good, supply fair.

BEESWAX.—22@25c.
Dec. 15. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White to extra, 15@16c.; amber, 10@13c. Extracted, white liquid, 7@7 1/2c.; amber and candied, 5@6 1/2c. Market quiet.

BEESWAX.—21@24c.
Dec. 24. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St

BOSTON.

HONEY.—New crop, 1-lb. sections, 18@20c.; 2-lb. sections, 17@18c. Extracted, 6@8c. The market is not very brisk and sales are only fair.

BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.
Dec. 10. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White comb, 17@19c.; amber, 12@15c. Light amber to white extracted, 7@8c.; amber, dark and candied, 6@7 1/2c. Market firm and stocks light.

BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Dec. 12. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St.

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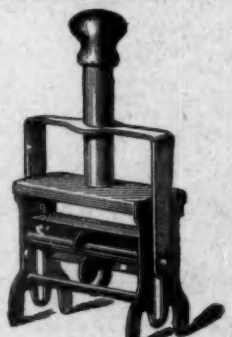
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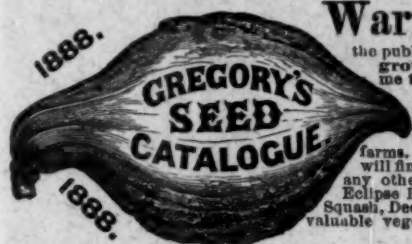
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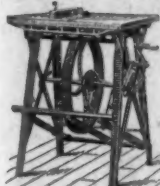
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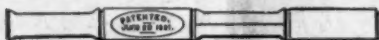
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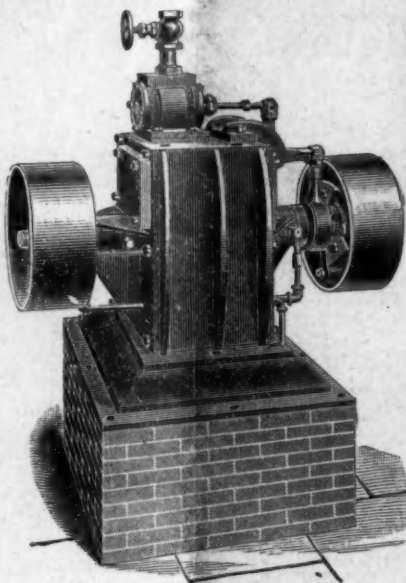
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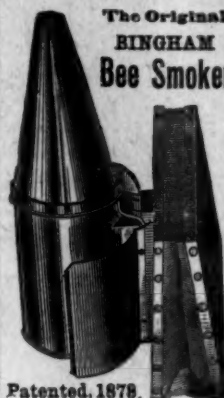
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